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**THIRTIETH**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**

*of the*

**ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL**

**(Homeopathic State Hospital)**

*Presented to the*

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE OF THE  
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE BOARD  
OF TRUSTEES OF THE ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL

*and to the*

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE  
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

September 22, 1942

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HENRY I. KLOPP, M.D., F.A.C.P., D.Sc.  
*Superintendent and Physician-in-Chief*

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DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE



COMMONWEALTH  
OF  
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# THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL (Homeopathic State Hospital)

Presented to the Department of Welfare of the Commonwealth  
of Pennsylvania, the Board of Trustees of the Allentown  
State Hospital and to the Homeopathic Medical Society  
of the State of Pennsylvania, September 22, 1942.

HENRY I. KLOPP, M.D., F.A.C.P., D.Sc.  
*Superintendent and Physician-in-Chief*

The Thirtieth Annual Report of the Allentown State Hospital (Homeopathic State Hospital) to the Department of Welfare of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Board of Trustees of the Allentown State Hospital and to the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, covering the hospital year from June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942, is hereby submitted. The professional work of the hospital will be covered in accordance with the following sub-divisions:

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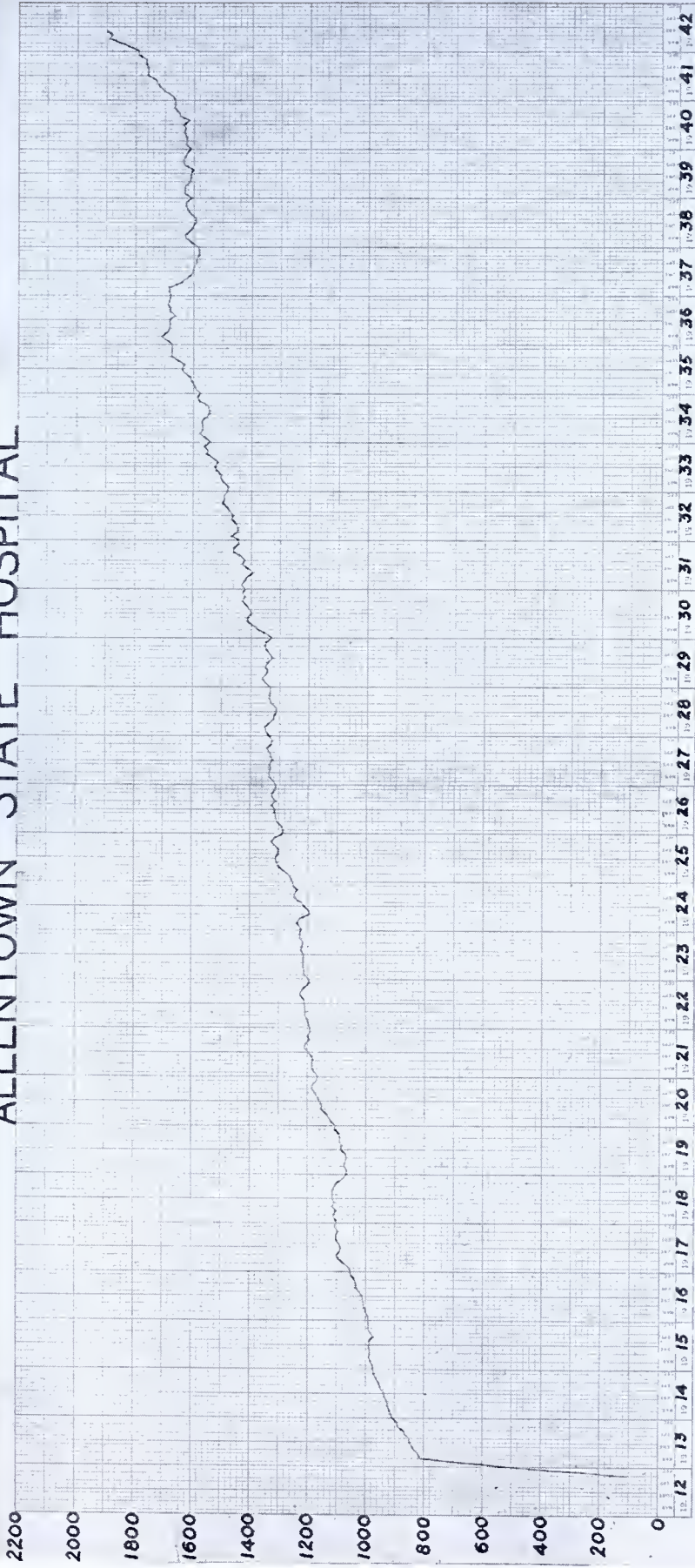
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## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

During the past fiscal year the population of the hospital grew more rapidly than has been the case for a number of years past, this accelerated intake being ascribable to the fact that the new buildings have recently been occupied and as is usual when beds are available, admissions increase. The gain for the year was 194, an 11% increase. During the twenty year period from 1917 to 1936 the average gain per year was 30 patients; hence the rate of increase for the past year was more than six times the twenty year average. In this connection we should recall that there was little new construction and very few additional beds available during the twenty year period mentioned. The following graph shows the movement of population since the opening of the hospital in 1912:



# ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL



Average Monthly Population

The following tabulation shows the movement of population during the fiscal year:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
In hospital May 31, 1941.....	840	871	1711
On furlough May 31, 1941.....	169	176	345
On books May 31, 1941.....	1009	1047	2056
Admitted June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942..	235	256	491
Total under treatment.....	1244	1303	2547
Separations.....	172	162	334
On books May 31, 1942.....	1072	1141	2213
On furlough May 31, 1942.....	150	158	308
In hospital May 31, 1942.....	922	983	1905
Total hospital days.....			661448
Daily average in hospital.....			1812.19
Daily average on furlough.....			316.57

1941 — 1942

Admissions:	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
First admissions.....	179	172	351
Readmissions.....	35	57	92
Transfers.....	21	27	48
Total admissions.....	235	256	491
Voluntary.....	6	7	13
Habit.....	3	1	4

Separations:

Recovered.....	26	40	66
Improved.....	46	53	99
Unimproved.....	6	10	16
Not Insane .....	30	10	40
Died.....	62	49	111
Transferred.....	2		2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total separations.....	172	162	334

The figures regarding furloughs show a smaller percentage than formerly. Seventeen per cent of the number in the hospital were on furlough and 15% of the average number on our books were on furlough during the past year. These percentages are on a daily average basis. Our increase in population may also be ascribed to the fact that we received 48 transfers from the Schuylkill County Hospital which was discontinued as an institution for the mentally sick.



The Department of Welfare at Harrisburg furnished us with statistical tables, some of which are embodied in this report.

<i>Psychosis</i>	<i>First Admissions</i>			<i>Readmissions</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	30	18	12	1	1	
With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system.....	2	1	1			
With other infectious diseases.....	1	1				
Alcoholic psychoses.....	5	3	2	4	4	
Due to drugs or other exogenous poison.....	3		3			
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	50	33	17	4		4
With other disturbances of circu- lation.....	2	1	1			
With convulsive disorders.....	7	5	2	1		1
Senile psychoses.....	28	10	18	1		1
Involutional psychoses.....	17	5	12	2	1	1
Associated with organic changes of the nervous system.....	6	4	2	1		1
Psychoneuroses.....	8	4	4	4	3	1
Manic depressive psychoses.....	31	8	23	34	7	27
Dementia praecox.....	67	30	37	25	10	15
Paranoia and paranoid conditions .	3	1	2	1		1
With mental deficiency.....	13	5	8	1		1
Undiagnosed.....	16	5	11	3	1	2
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSIS.....	289	134	155	82	27	55
<i>Without Psychosis</i>						
Epilepsy.....	3	3				
Mental deficiency.....	19	12	7	3	2	1
Alcoholism.....	4	3	1	3	2	1
Psychopathic disorders.....	7	5	2	3	3	
Primary behavior disorders.....	24	17	7			
Other unclassified and unknown without psychosis.....	5	5		1	1	
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS	62	45	17	10	8	2
GRAND TOTAL.....	351	179	172	92	35	57

Our admissions and readmissions are diagnostically distributed much as in former years. The largest single diagnostic group in first admissions is dementia praecox constituting 19%. The second largest is the non-psychotic making up 16%; then in order, psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis 14%, manic depressive psychosis 9%, psychosis with syphilitic meningo-

encephalities and senile each comprising 8% of the admissions. These percentages vary insignificantly from experience in previous years. The only variation calling for comment is that during the past year our alcoholics constituted only 1½% of the admissions, whereas last year they comprised 5%. Among our readmissions we find 37% manic depressive, 27% dementia praecox.

Eighty-eight per cent of our first admissions were born in the United States. The only foreign country having a representation large enough to deserve mention is Italy, people of Italian birth making up 4% of the first admissions. Tabulation of citizenship shows 88% citizenship by birth, 6% by naturalization and 4% alien, the previous year showing 3% naturalized and 7% alien.

The age at admission shows a continuance of the trend of admitting people at the extremes of life. Eleven per cent were under 15, 10% each in the five year periods 25 to 29 and 65 to 69. Twenty-five per cent of our admissions were 60 years and over.

The educational status of the admissions shows a slight increase in intake of people having high school education, this group being 22%, college level 5%, no education 5% and common school 58%.

Regarding economic status, we find that two-thirds of our patients are listed as dependent, one-fifth as marginal and 13% were reported in comfortable financial circumstances.

Statistics regarding alcoholic habits of patients are usually inaccurate. Fifty per cent of our admissions are recorded as abstainers, 34% as temperate in their use of alcohol and 10% as intemperate.

Statistical studies of the civil condition of our first admissions show practically the same percentages as recorded in previous years, 39% were single, 40% married, 15% widowed and 3% each divorced and separated. However, of the unmarried admissions, two-thirds were men, whereas among those married the percentages were 42% male and 58% female and among the widowed 39% were male and 61% female.

At the end of the fiscal year we had 31 voluntary cases on register, also four habit cases, six listed as criminally insane and ten as convict insane. We also had on register 81 cases of mental deficiency, 69 epileptics and 101 children under 16 years of age.

We are giving at length the tabulation showing the condition on *discharge* arranged according to psychoses.

	Total		Recovered			Improved			Unimproved			Without Psy.		
	T	M	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
<i>Psychosis</i>														
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis.....	13	9			4									
With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Alcoholic psychoses.....	7	7	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Traumatic psychoses.....	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	5	1	..	..	4	..	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
With other disturbances of circulation.....	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
With convulsive disorders.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senile psychoses.....	4	3	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Involuntary psychoses.....	8	..	3	..	8	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Due to other metabolic, etc. diseases.....	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Due to new growth.....	3	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Psychoneuroses.....	21	6	15	8	3	..	13	3	10	..	..	..	..	..
Manic depressive psychoses.....	44	10	34	33	9	24	6	6	5	1	4	..	..	..
Dementia praecox.....	50	26	24	10	5	38	21	17	2	..	2	..	..	..
Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	3	1	2	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
With psychopathic personality.....	3	2	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
With mental deficiency.....	5	3	2	3	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSIS.....	174	71	103	64	24	40	95	42	53	15	5	10	..	..
<i>Without Psychosis</i>														
Mental deficiency.....	14	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	5
Alcoholism.....	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1
Drug addiction.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Psychopathic Personality.....	14	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	3
Primary behavior disorders.....	7	7	..	2	2	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..
Other unclassified and unknown without psychosis	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS.....	47	37	10	2	2	..	3	3	..	1	1	40	30	10
GRAND TOTAL.....	221	108	113	66	26	40	99	46	53	16	6	10	40	30

Thirty per cent of those discharged were rated as recovered, 45% as improved and 18% as without psychosis. Our discharges amounted to 63% of our first admissions. Of the total number admitted, our recoveries were 13%, improved 20%, unimproved 3%, not insane 8%.

On analyzing the figures of our *deaths*, we find that they constitute 4.3% of the total number under treatment, 6% of the daily average in the hospital and 22.6% of our total admissions. Necropsies number 28, this being 26% of the total deaths, the deaths being 111 divided 62 among the men and 49 among the women. A few percentages regarding the psychiatric diagnoses of those who died may be worth noting.

<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	29%
Dementia praecox.....	20%
Psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis.....	14%
Manic depressive psychosis.....	10%
Psychosis with convulsive disorders.....	9%

Twenty-five per cent of our deaths were in the age group of 60 to 69 and 34% of the deaths were 70 years and over. Twenty-five per cent of those who died were in the hospital less than one month, a few as usual being moribund on admission. The remains of six patients were handled through the anatomical board because of the absence of relatives or friends able or willing to take care of burial. Three patients died a natural death while on furlough and an additional four ended their own lives while on visit or furlough. The coroner was called for ten cases, five of them on account of sudden death and five on account of suicide in the hospital. Three of the suicides were by hanging, one by drowning and one by taking poison. We went over the records of the hospital for the past ten years finding no suicides in four years, one each in four years and two successful suicides in one year. When successful suicides occurred we frequently had one or more unsuccessful attempts and during the past year when so many attempts succeeded we also had a large number of unsuccessful attempts.

*Admissions:* The admissions to the various services were as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Prolonged Service.....	106	113	219
Reception Service.....	95	130	225
Children's Institute.....	34	13	47
Total.....	235	256	491

## GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ACTIVITIES

In general, the health of both employes and patients has been good. One employe had an attack of measles, another chicken pox.

Our *consultant staff* has been ready to respond to our calls for advice and assistance. Dr. Frank Bristol did a breast amputation and four herniorraphies. Dr. Earl Craig began his work as successor to Dr. Frank Frosch, operating on two women, one for ovarian cyst and on the other doing hysterectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy. Dr. George Mackenzie studied a case of frontal sinus infection, doing an extensive plastic operation for correction. His assistant, Dr. Edward Holland, performed a tonsillectomy on an employe and Dr. D. A. Mullen, also not on our regular staff, performed a suprapubic prostatectomy, he being selected by a member of the family.

*Minor Surgery Activities:* During the past year the activities of this department were as follows:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients' redressings and special treatments....	4049	1802	5851
Employes' redressings and special treatments..	72	12	84
Patients' physical examinations.....	235	276	511
Employes' physical examinations.....	75	14	89

## PSYCHIATRIC ACTIVITIES

Psychiatric activities continued much as has been done for years past. Our failure to find additional members for the medical staff has caused postponement of plans to reorganize the work as we hope to do eventually. The medical staff numbers ten, Dr. Edgar M. Blew, who had been senior physician for 16 years, retired on April 1, 1942 and Dr. William H. M. Imhoff was appointed assistant physician effective the same date. Dr. John H. Abbott was advanced from clinical assistant to assistant physician and Dr. Mark G. Risser has been advanced to senior assistant physician. At the end of the year, we having 1905 patients, our proportion of physicians to patients excluding the Superintendent was one physician to 211 patients. The standards of the American Psychiatric Association call for one physician to each 200 resident patients, plus one physician for each 100 admissions. On this basis we should have, exclusive of the Superintendent, 14.5 physicians.



Dr. Lindenfeld attended courses in Neuroanatomy, Neuropathology and Neuroradiology which were sponsored by the Philadelphia State Hospital and a course of psychoanalytic seminars sponsored by the Philadelphia Psychoanalytic Society. The outbreak of the war and subsequent transportation difficulties caused a discontinuation of attendance before some of the courses were completed. He also continued to attend bi-monthly, the Neurologic Conferences of the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Lindenfeld received an indefinite deferment from Selective Service as of December 11, 1941. He continues to function as associate member of the Medical Advisory Board for area number three. The scope of this service became diminished with our entry into the war. The physical standards were lowered and there was a subsequent stepping up of induction of selectees. Twenty-four men were referred by local boards or local board examining physicians and were given complete neuropsychiatric examinations. This was supplemented at times by psychometric tests, using Form L of the Binet-Simon or Kent E.G.Y. Tests. The former were administered by the psychological intern. Reasons for disqualification of selectees included mental deficiency in 13 instances, others being psychoneurosis, dementia praecox, epilepsy and post-encephalitis.

**DEFENSE ACTIVITIES:** There was a naturally increased demand for organization to deal with emergencies, particularly in the event of air raids. In cooperation with the Lehigh Valley Council of Defense, this institution also began to mobilize its resources. As a part of the program, Dr. Lindenfeld was appointed to be in charge of first-aid activities, to function under the medical coordinator, Dr. Henry D. Jordan. Ten first-aid stations were established throughout the hospital and farm colony, namely at Dechheim, and also a casualty station in the convalescent building which would serve the community east of the Lehigh River. This is to be equipped with operating room facilities and would be amplified with the girls' building as an evacuation hospital in the event of need. The section originally designed for physical therapy was selected as the emergency operating room in the convalescent building. It was partially equipped under the supervision of the nursing department. In addition to this, the minor surgeries which now serve the two prolonged services were also amplified in their equipment. These are now designed to serve as emergency operating rooms

for our own patients, as well as to serve as first-aid stations. The seven other first-aid stations were equipped with material which includes emergency drugs, dressings, splints, all properly placed and maintained so as to be immediately available. A program of instructing the hospital personnel for first-aid stations was instituted. Five standard Red Cross First-Aid Courses were given by Doctors Ells, Rossman and Lindenfeld to both day and night personnel who enrolled. Sixty-seven of the participants obtained standard course certificates from the American Red Cross. All courses were completed by the end of April. The occupational therapy department furnished arm bands for the identification of our first-aiders. An attempt was made to sponsor at least one advanced course but we were unable to obtain a sufficiently large number of applicants. The wards of this hospital cooperated with the blackout and air raid drills which were sponsored by the Local Defense Council.

The essential maintenance employes have been provided with credentials enabling them to travel from their homes to the hospital during emergency periods. The hospital is using an ambulance secured by the Lehigh County Medical Civilian Defense Unit, this being cared for in the power house so as to be available in the event of disaster in this area. Approximately 860 patients and employes have received blood typing and we are making plans to institute a plasma bank.

STAFF MEETINGS continued to be held six days per week and during this past year we examined 492 new admissions, 159 re-examinations and devoted 18 sessions to discussions largely of programs given at various medical meetings. Thirty-one sessions were given over to review of journals and 14 to seminars. Dr. Klopp reviewed Hervey Cleckley's book on psychopathic personality called, "The Mask of Sanity".

FARM COLONIES: During the year activities at Dechheim Farm Colony have progressed considerably. At the end of the fiscal year 1942 there were 72 patients as compared to 48 patients on June 1, 1941. Slowly this unit is developing a routine which when enforced will bring the standards up to those of other units at the hospital proper. We realize that those in charge are learning something about patients assigned to them and as they do this, patients are given appropriate occupational therapy which in turn makes for better kept equipment, living quarters, and general appearance of wards and grounds. Many of these

patients have reached the sixth and seventh decade and are no longer considered as workers. The only requirements they possess are that they are never suicidal or destructive, and they do not have a tendency to escape. We are attempting to secure younger men who are more able and better qualified to do general and farm work to take the place of these older individuals. These changes, of course, will have to take place slowly and as the proper kind of patient is available. At the present time it is also imperative that these patients be free from illnesses which require active treatment.

Originally employes believed that the burden of care for so many patients was too heavy. Recently the Steward's department has made arrangement whereby with the exception of breakfast, food is prepared at the hospital proper and taken to the colony by motor truck. This arrangement has relieved the employes of much work, and at the same time relieved a considerable number of patients for some other appropriate form of occupational therapy. Some of the results are in evidence. We feel that at this writing, the building and surrounding ground are in far better condition than a year ago. Lavatories, locker rooms and storage rooms are far cleaner and much more orderly. The place in general is clean. There is, however, room for improvement, but we believe that within the next year, the colony can be developed to a point where it will meet with the approval and satisfaction of all concerned.

For approximately the past six months, Horner Farm Colony has been assigned with 20 patients, its full quota. Conditions here are essentially the same as previously. All patients here are employed and enjoy good health. On April 1, 1942, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Muth entered the employ of the hospital and were placed in charge of the colony. Things here are in good condition and well supervised.

PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE: The combined services of the men's and women's reception buildings and the convalescent building were operated as a unit during the past fiscal year. While most patients for the convalescent building were received from the two reception buildings of our unit, in a number of instances they included cases who were transferred from the prolonged services. The latter included patients who were either actually convalescing or comfortable prolonged patients whose removal to this service was occasioned by the need for

space on the prolonged wards. This experiment functioned relatively smoothly. The incidence of returns to the prolonged wards was proportionately no larger than that of the receiving units. Those who were transferred from the prolonged services retained their former occupational assignments. This avoided a disruption of the patient's routine but had the disadvantage of interrupting the patient-physician relationship. In some instances the patient merely sleeps in the convalescent building but is assigned to an occupation in the main building where they also receive their meals. As a whole, however, we cannot say that this arrangement has caused any real complications. In all, 40 men and 75 women were transferred to the convalescent building from the reception service. Out of this group, 11 men and 12 women were subsequently returned by reason of their failure to adjust or due to the recurrence of the psychotic symptoms. The monthly social programs instituted during the previous year were continued with less regularity. This was due to the diminution of the occupational therapy personnel, as well as an economy measure.

General ward management became increasingly difficult as the war went on. Miss Mary Beahm, R. N. took over the responsibilities of supervising the women's reception, convalescent and girls' buildings as of February 15, 1942. She has proven herself to be quite competent in this capacity. The men's building remained under the supervision of Mr. Albert Evans, Supervisor of men attendants, and his staff as a continuation of the experiment which began just about at the close of the previous year. The reduction of quantity and quality of nursing and attendant personnel became increasingly more noticeable. The women's building now has only two registered nurses on duty instead of four. This leaves the management of the first floor practically entirely in the hands of attendants. The utilization of neutral baths on this floor is thus interfered with. This is quite regrettable for this floor now frequently houses patients who would benefit by more intensive attention. The large turnover of attendants in the men's building has created increasing difficulties also. Of the personnel who were on duty on June 1, 1941, there are only two still in service at the close of this fiscal year. Others left for more lucrative positions, entered military service or were discharged for incompetence. Under such circumstances the number of ward conferences which were conducted for the purpose of instructing attendants



and discussing ward problems was greatly reduced. Physical examinations of attendants were done only when occasion called for them.

During the year the movement in population on the psychiatric institute service was as follows:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of patients in Psychiatric Institute			
June 1, 1941.....	80	96	176
Number of admissions from June 1, 1941 to			
May 31, 1942.....	95	130	225
Number transferred from Children's Institute Service			
from June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942.....	2	0	2
Number transferred from prolonged services from		*	
June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942.....	13	17	30
Total number under treatment May 31, 1942.....	99	118	217
Changes in population:			
Furloughs to homes.....	62	128	190
Discharges.....	4	1	5
Deaths.....	8	7	15
Escapes.....	2	0	2

Total admissions for the past fiscal year increased in number as a result of the increase of our total bed capacity. All of the group transferred from the prolonged services but one, were transfers to the convalescent building. Our furlough rate was somewhat higher than during the previous year. Those who were furloughed included 14 men and 5 women who renewed their furlough.

**HYDROTHERAPY:** The following report is the record of treatments administered in the institute for children:

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of patients treated:			
Neutral baths.....	3	14	17
Therapeutic packs.....	0	2	2
Number of treatments given to above:			
Neutral baths.....	15	75	90
Number of hours in neutral baths.....	36	350	386
Therapeutic packs.....	0	18	18
Number of hours in therapeutic packs..	0	90	90

The hydrotherapy reported for the psychiatric institute group is as follows:



Number of patients treated:	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Neutral baths. ....	87	316	403
Therapeutic packs. ....	31	295	326
Tonic hydrotherapy. ....	130	0	130

Number of treatments given to above:

Neutral baths. ....	1693	4241	5934
Number of hours in neutral baths. ....	28535	34395	62930
Therapeutic packs. ....	94	4605	4699
Number of hours in therapeutic packs .	377	39092	39469
Tonic Hydrotherapy. ....	8913	0	8913

The following treatments were given on the prolonged services:

Number of patients treated:	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Neutral baths. ....	207	503	710
Therapeutic packs. ....	211	230	441
Tonic hydrotherapy. ....	70	0	70

Number of treatments given to above:	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Neutral baths. ....	4272	10304	14576
Number of hours in neutral baths. ....	32040	75698	107738
Therapeutic packs. ....	211	1558	1769
Number of hours in therapeutic packs .	844	15292	16136
Tonic hydrotherapy. ....	624	0	624

INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS: The fiscal year began with the population at the department for children being 69, 41 boys and 28 girls. The new building for girls had by this time been occupied for about six weeks. Prior to the opening of this building we had been authorized to add a school teacher and an assistant psychologist. Our correspondence with Harrisburg emphasized that this was to meet the then present needs. However, the expansion did not become effective until some time in August and in the meantime Miss Roland, psychologist, and Mrs. Hokay, teacher, resigned. We replaced these two and added a teacher. With the exception of Miss Fernsler who headed the psychologic service, the members added to the children's service had had no practical experience with children's psychiatric problems and the new teachers were in their first job as school teachers. Aside from this and with this ratio of personnel to children, using the report of the children's department of the Rockland State Hospital, New York, as a basis, we were about 30% understaffed.

Since June 1, 1942 our child population expanded fairly rapidly to 97 at the close of the fiscal year. There were occasions when there were several more boys than we had beds. Long before this and "Pearl Harbor", the war created difficulties for us. There were four changes in occupational therapy teachers and for a time we were without any workers. There were five replacements of attendants for girls and about ten for the boys, two replacements in nurses in charge of the boys; and, besides being understaffed by graduate, registered nurses for the girls for several months, there were about seven replacements. The caliber and ability of the present nurses and attendants as a group, is very much below our acceptable standard of less than two years ago. Comparison with the ideal standard is out of the question. The number of escaping children, the number of occurrences of running away, the appearance of the wards, equipment and of the children, is probably a reflection of all this. Possibly, should the present personnel stay with us, appropriate supervision and training may improve conditions.

About six months ago, Dr. Rossman, the physician in charge of the boys' and girls' units, expressed his concern over being unable to apply direct therapy (in office interview) to the same proportion of children as formerly; in fact, the number so treated had fallen off to seven instead of as formerly fourteen to eighteen.

Our difficulties mounted by the loss through illness of one school teacher, leaving the burdens of teaching for a population of 92 children to two teachers assisted by the assistant psychologist. We have given some thought to a group of our children in the so-called pre-school and first grade level. We would like to see more progressive educational approaches to this group. Miss Schiefer, the teacher of the first three grades, has made some effort along this line and should be encouraged to go on. It has been recommended that she spend a couple of days at a progressive private school near Philadelphia to observe their procedure and an invitation has been obtained for her to do this after that school opens in September. To introduce their method would demand the full cooperation of the occupational therapy and music departments. Child for child, considering all other conditions, we should get good results. When we were inspected by the supervisors or departments of education from Harrisburg, especially when we started a ninth grade, we were advised to proceed and meet the needs of the children sent us as

we saw fit with the implication verbally we could lead the way and be as progressive as we wanted. Doing what is contemplated, is a conservative start.

During the fiscal year the movement of population was as follows:

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of patients in the Children's Institute			
June 1, 1941.....	41	28	69
Number of admissions from June 1, 1941 to			
May 31, 1942.....	34	13	47
Changes in Population:			
Furloughs to homes.....	7	3	10
Discharges.....	9	8	17
Escapes.....	14	4	18
Total number under care May 31, 1942.....	64	33	97

**PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT:** The department of psychology has continued to function on the same basis as in previous years, with the greater part of it being concentrated on work with the juvenile patients in the Children's Institute. A lesser amount of time is given to the examination of adult patients at the hospital, the teaching of student nurses and attendance at the five mental health clinics and the Lehigh Valley Child Guidance Clinic.

The department of psychology has been enlarged and now consists of two psychologists and an interne. A second psychologist was added in August of this year because the increasing number of children necessitated a greater amount of individual attention, particularly remedial work in school subjects. The staff includes Miss Alice E. Fernsler who came in August as assistant psychologist and succeeded Miss Mary C. Roland as psychologist when she left in October to assume the position of psychologist at the Tri-County Child Guidance Center, Harrisburg, and Miss Eleanor L. Robinson who came in November as assistant psychologist. A psychological interne, Miss Bella Salman, was on the staff from June 30, 1941 to April 30, 1942. Shortly after that she was appointed to the psychological staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York City. Mr. T. J. Keating, who was psychological interne since June 1940, left in June of this year to accept a position on the psychological staff of the State Colony for the Feeble-minded, New Lisbon, New Jersey. It seems logical that this policy of having a student remain over a period of time be continued. With the rapid turnover of nurses

and attendants in the Children's Institute, it is essential for the welfare of the children that there be stability in the personnel elsewhere.

With the reorganization and increase in personnel, it has been possible to have a closer contact with the schools and their work. We have attempted to use a similar type of approach in our remedial work as used in school. Close contact was maintained with the teachers regarding the child's progress both from academic and emotional standpoints. The psychologist observed the children in the classroom situation periodically in order to gain more insight into their progress, to evaluate their attitude in a group situation and to select children for individual remedial work.

The assistant psychologist carries almost a full time program of remedial work. Approximately 50 cases have been or are being carried at the present time in arithmetic, reading and spelling. The children are seen alone daily or several times a week. She has also done some work with the pre-school children.

Forty-eight new children have been admitted during this year and have been given complete psychological examinations. All the other children have been re-examined at yearly intervals since that time. At the end of the school year, achievement tests were administered to all the children.

The school tests which were administered in May 1941 were extremely helpful to the two new teachers. The psychologist reviewed each case history with the child's teacher and interpreted the psychological examination on the basis of the child's personality difficulties. Suggestions were made as to the most desirable approach to each child. It was felt that going into such detail about each child was worth the time consumed. The clinical approach of recognizing each child as an individual is of no value unless carried out by each person dealing with the child.

The psychologist has continued to teach the course in Child Psychology to student affiliate nurses and to give one lecture on Mental Deficiency to each group. This is a total of 60 class hours. The course in Normal Psychology was also taught to one group of affiliate nurses, totalling 10 class hours. This was only temporarily sponsored by this department in the absence of a nursing instructress.

Only a small amount of work of this department is with



adult patients. Most of the referrals are mentally deficient and are seen for psychological examinations to augment the psychiatric diagnosis. During the past year 50 adults were examined for the first time and 4 re-examinations were made.

The cases seen at the *diagnostic clinics* were distributed in the following way:

	<i>First Examinations</i>	<i>Re-examinations</i>
Allentown General Clinic.....	30	3
Sacred Heart Clinic, Allentown.....	27	5
St. Luke's Clinic, Bethlehem.....	16	0
Easton Clinic.....	8	1
Palmerton Clinic.....	21	0
Total.....	102	9

As many of the children were seen only by the psychologist, an additional brief interview was frequently held with the parent, nurse or worker accompanying the child.

It is obvious that the caseload in Allentown greatly exceeds the other clinics. Since the local city school system maintains its own psychologist, a very minor part of the cases are from Allentown. The majority of these patients have been from the rural areas of Lehigh County. Most of these have been mentally deficient children to be examined prior to school exclusion or special class placement. The psychological interne assisted at clinics when necessary.

Five cases were referred and seen at the hospital when clinic appointments could not be made. Four of these cases were referred by the staff and one by the Lutheran Children's Bureau. Six cases were referred by the psychiatrist from the draft board for examination.

The psychologist has continued to serve on the staff of the Lehigh Valley Child Guidance Clinic. A number of cases were seen regularly for remedial work in reading and speech. Ninety-four psychological examinations were administered of which five were re-examinations.

During the year the department was represented at various professional meetings, including the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Association of Clinical Psychologists, Harrisburg, and the Lehigh Valley Youth Helping Conference, Allentown, and Annual Conference on Reading Instruction, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania.



SCHOOL ACTIVITIES: School for the children at primary level began on September 2, 1941. Twenty-eight children were enrolled, all with different interest and ability ratings. They were grouped as nearly as possible into three ability groups:

1. The pre-school and beginning reading class.
2. The slow reading group who accelerated slightly in arithmetic.
3. The advanced primary group who carry on regular school activities equal to a "cross" between a class for orthogenic backward and low third grade in an average school system.

The instruction in the *primary department* started in September as group instruction, but with the wide variety of achievement on the part of all the children, individual instruction was brought into practice as much as possible. The subjects covered were arithmetic, reading, spelling and music. Arithmetic was drilled with flash cards, problem solving from the blackboard, individual seat cards, tests and number stories. With the younger children games about numbers and using numbers were used to make them concrete. Reading activities consisted of story projects from basal and supplementary texts, individual seat cards composed by the teacher, and blackboard stories in form of composition. Spelling was taught in a formal manner, words taken from a scale of spelling difficulties by Leonard P. Ayers. Music was taught to the beginning group.

Many new pupils were added to the three primary groups during the year so that by the end of February we had 34 pupils in the primary groups. Due to the absence of one of the teachers, the pupils were rearranged into four ability groups, making a total of 42 pupils in the primary department.

The *intermediate group* of children started their school term on September 8th. The children were divided into two classes, fourth and fifth grades in the morning and sixth in the afternoon. This division was found unsatisfactory after a short time and the morning time was divided, the girls coming the first half of the morning and the boys the second half. At the end of April in the first morning group, there were 8 boys and 9 girls and in the afternoon there were 10 pupils, making a total of 27 pupils in the intermediate school level.

Unit studies of Alaska and Mexico were the high points of

this group's work. Throughout each of the units, subject matter of reading, spelling, English, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, nature study and history had been covered. Most of the subjects were handled by the group method of teaching, but on an informal basis. Reading in most cases was individual work. The teacher for the intermediate school left the first week in May due to illness. With some adjustment, most of the children of this group were assimilated by the other two groups.

School for the seventh, eighth and ninth grades was opened on September 2, 1941 with an enrollment of twelve boys and girls. This number was later increased to sixteen. Group instruction was tried in place of individual instruction. In Guidance the discussions by the group were interesting, lively and intelligent beyond the teacher's expectations. Guidance was voted the most interesting of the ninth grade subjects. In algebra which was voted the second most interesting subject, the instruction was individual because of the varying abilities of the class.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT:  
It is the duty and aim of the department of physical education to develop good, clean habits, attitudes and sportsmanship which we hope will be prolonged in normal life. The main objectives of the physical education program are the following:

1. To present to the children a program that is likable, understandable and helpful.
2. To present to the adult patients a program of recreation which will give them an emotional outlet and a program which they will be able to continue after receiving their hospital discharge.
3. To present to patients who are handicapped, restoration of their mental or physical illnesses if possible.

Some of the activities that were presented to the patients and were well received were as follows: badminton, soccer, speed ball, giant volley ball, deck tennis, archery and to more advanced classes, club swinging, tumbling, pyramids, wand drills and also heavy apparatus. Tumbling was received with greater interest since the purchase of a safety device, namely a lunge strap or tumbling belt. Less active patients enjoyed medicine ball tossing, bean bag games, quoits and croquet and other quiet games. These patients are better spectators than participants.

The children's program follows the state outline in physical education. Fall sports such as soccer, touch football and kickball were presented on the playground. This attempt was made in order that the children could exercise in the fresh air as long as possible. The indoor winter sports were of the usual type. They included basketball, folk dancing and rhythms, also group activities of the formal and informal types. The spring schedule consisted of formal drills, heavy apparatus, informal play and games indoors as well as on the playgrounds. Special parties and contests held in the gymnasium proved very popular. Walks and nature hikes were held in the fall. Sledding during the winter months was enjoyed tremendously. The children show a normal reaction to this type of program. The more informal the work, the greater the interest.

Dances were held once a month in the auditorium. An orchestra was engaged as was last year and the attitude shown was that of greater enjoyment. The dancing instruction given before each dance produced a better understanding and more patients took part. Improved conduct was also a great factor that was brought about by strict supervision and a continuation of patients dancing with patients.

Twice a month student nurses and occupational therapy students were given observation and participation in classes. In these classes the students were given the aims and objectives of the program and a demonstration as to how they were reached. Nurses reaction created much interest. It consisted of roller skating, swimming, tournaments, games and parties. Actual participation of the nurses made this program successful. Personal lessons were given in swimming and diving to all those interested, and instructions in water sports and water safety. The children received the same important instructions in the swimming pool.

**MUSIC DEPARTMENT:** Here in our hospital school we endeavor to have our music on a par with the public schools as nearly as possible so that when our pupils return to outside school again they will be up to grade. There are some individuals, of course, who do not like music just as there are those who dislike arithmetic, history, etc., but the majority show a real interest and make consistent progress, especially those who have had previous training in the public schools before coming to the hospital. One boy who refused for a time to attend school continued his music classes voluntarily and a girl who was

eliminated from school for reasons of behavior still attended her music classes, winning the first prize in music.

We regret that there is not more time to devote to recreational music, rhythmic exercises, action songs, community singing groups, etc. As it must be a choice between them and public school music because of a crowded schedule, we feel that on the whole the children receive more benefit from it as it is now presented on an educational basis, for most of them hope to return to outside school.

The following statistics show the schedule of work covered by this department during the past year:

<i>Type</i>	<i>No. Participating</i>
Piano.....	25
Vocal.....	20
Chorus.....	115
Community Singing.....	Av. 300 monthly
Ladies' Trio.....	4
Men's Quartet.....	8
Mixed Quartet.....	8
Ladies' Chorus.....	75
Ward Singing.....	150
Men's Chorus.....	40
Bed Patients.....	Av. 200 monthly
Dramatics.....	20
Dances.....	Av. 150 monthly
Orchestra.....	Av. 10 monthly

The interest in music therapy continues to grow. At the annual national occupational therapy convention held in Washington, D. C. in September, the director was leader of a round table discussion on this subject. There were several excellent papers presented on music therapy with the tubercular mentally ill and crippled children. Miss Lois Hannaford, Director of the department of music, gave a short paper on the work here at the Allentown State Hospital followed by motion pictures, supplemented by victrola records of the previous Christmas Cantata Pantomime. Our printing department in the hospital had printed programs stating type of mental illness of each character participating and these were passed among the audience. A discussion followed which was conducted in the order of a forum with questions asked and answered by the round table discussants and members of the audience which was a large and interested one.

One of the most satisfactory results of this year's work was



the including in our recent recital of a patient who was a well-known musician in this locality. Each year his mother and friends asked eagerly if he were participating, but he was too ill. After the recital his mother remarked how thrilled she was to hear her son play again in public and to see him sit quietly through the program singing with the chorus.

Many more patients participating in the recital had friends and relatives in the audience than in former years. As this is the primary reason for public programs, it was encouraging. The relatives and patients are getting away more and more from the idea that it is a disgrace to be mentally ill and instead of objecting to having their names on the programs, the patients request it and all want to have their pictures in the paper. This is quite a step forward as when we first began presenting public programs we never printed the names of those participating on the programs and much less in the newspapers. It is only for the past three years that we have had their pictures in the paper in costume. A number of our former patients attended the recital bringing with them friends and relatives. This shows a good relationship toward the hospital and encourages those who are still here promoting a better feeling in general. The majority of the physicians and their families also attended, coming forward to greet and congratulate the patients. This always gives encouragement and pleasure especially to those who have no outside guests.

A new idea was tried in our last December's Christmas program. This was to have the characters sing their parts in the form of an operetta, rather than pantomimes as the chorus and soloists sing. It was more dramatic and everyone seemed to think it was our best Nativity production.

We have been fortunate in having several pianos donated throughout the year. These have been distributed on the various wards, several replacing old worn out instruments.

Good Friday services were held as usual with a large group attending and special numbers were presented by the chorus and organist.

The monthly dances are now as well organized and dignified as any dance on the outside. The patients realize that if they are not well behaved, they will not be permitted to attend the next dance. When they are allowed to attend again, they are more careful of their conduct.



OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT: Three changes in personnel have occurred in the department during the year. Miss Ann Powell left to be married in November and in the same month Miss Alice Compton passed away after a brief illness. Miss Compton devoted most of the eight years she was here to the children at the girls' unit. In April Miss Corrine White left to accept a position at Friends Hospital in Philadelphia. These vacancies were later filled.

Sixteen students from the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy have received training in our department. Each group stays for a thirteen week period. Their schedule includes lectures, observation in the music, physical education and school departments. Book reviews and case studies alternate each week with the whole department present for discussion.

One hundred and sixty-three student nurses passed through the department during the year, each spending two weeks in the shops. This is supplemented by six lectures on the theory and practice of occupational therapy. While in the shops, projects are provided for each student. They are required to share in the routine duties and participate in recreational activities.

In the shops our work does not vary greatly from year to year. In our planning we direct as much of our activities toward hospital articles, such as curtains, table covers, pillow shams, rugs, medicine carriers, etc., as possible.

During the past year much work has been done for the Red Cross, such as sweaters, overalls, babies' layettes, night shirts, dressing gowns, dresses, triangular bandages, etc.

Various types of splints and bandages were made to equip the nine Red Cross Stations in the hospital, as well as the arm bands with a Red Cross applied and F. A. embroidered on them for First Aid workers.

One project last spring that employed four men over a period of several weeks was putting backs and wire on seven hundred pictures which were later hung by the same group in the new building and at the dormitory at Weaversville.

The gymnasium in the main building has been in use this past year as a playroom for the occupational therapy group from the women's disturbed ward. It has worked out most successfully. For one hour each day the group is taken to the room where a program is definitely carried out in marching and

playing games, etc. It is looked forward to by the patients with enthusiasm. On rainy days it is used twice a day.

As many as can assist with vegetable picking and preparation from our groups are sent to the farm and vegetable room during the rush season when extra help is required. Our classes are irregular and are held out-of-doors as much as possible during warm weather.

The canteen has had a successful year. Three men patients operate the shop and made deliveries on the men's service. The occupational therapists continue to serve the women's services, the boys' and girls' units, as well as the men and women institute groups. This consumes a great deal of time and extra steps as it is necessary to deliver the goods directly to the patients and it often takes time in finding them.

Parties and walks are part of the daily program. The monthly dances are well attended and greatly enjoyed. All occupational therapists and student occupational therapists must attend. The nurses assigned to occupational therapy during that period conduct the patients to and from the dances.

The print shop printed a total of 67,649 forms, envelopes, programs, etc. during the year.

**ADULT LIBRARY:** The adult library service has been improved since the occupational therapists have supervised the patients, taking them regularly to the library and tracing lost books and magazines. During the summer months one of the teachers works daily in the library, remarking books, making new catalogs, entering new purchases, etc., thus keeping the library open all day. The occupational therapists will again take full charge in the fall.

**CHILDREN'S LIBRARY:** The care of the children's library was turned over to the assistant psychologist. The library was open one hour each weekday afternoon and the children were divided into groups so each child can go to the library once a week. Sixty children made use of the privilege of taking books to the ward to read. Story hours and browsing periods were attended by 28 others. A wide variety of books were read by the children and the magazines were very popular. The books which have an easy vocabulary were especially well liked and it is hoped that a larger collection of such books can be built up in the future. Many of the books which were selected this year were chosen on this basis.

**SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS: OPHTHALMOLOGY:** Drs. Peters, Ryan, Cossa and Rossman examined 63 people, 18 employes, 15 children and 30 adult patients. Fifty-five were refracted and in 8 ophthalmologic consultation service was given, outstanding findings being cases of central choroiditis, optic atrophy, lenticular opacities, narrowing visual fields.

**BASAL METABOLISM:** Basal metabolic tests requested by the staff were performed in the cases of 5 women patients who had seven tests, one patient with exophthalmos, one man patient who had three tests following thyroidectomy and four women employes had eight tests. One of these employes was under endocrine therapy. Ten individuals in all had 18 tests.

**ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY:** Electrocardiographic tracings are taken at the request of the physicians of the various services. In addition to these, they are taken routinely for each patient before the institution of fever or electroshock therapy as a part of the diagnostic survey. Personnel and apparatus were the same as last year. Two hundred and three tracings were taken and interpreted in accordance with the following distribution:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients.....	88	94	182
Employes.....	11	10	21

**DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM:** The dental health program is very complete in all its branches. Designed to take care of all dental needs of the patients, it is a valuable adjunct to their care and treatment.

There are two, non-resident dentists affiliated with the dental department, each one on duty two mornings a week. One has full charge of the men and the other of the women patients. The dentists are assisted by a dental hygienist, and a dental hygienist interne. A dental interne has been engaged for the summer months. At regular intervals every patient is examined and has his or her teeth cleaned by the hygienist and the condition of the teeth and their supporting tissues are charted for that particular patient. The greater part of the prophylactic work is done on the wards although a few of the cooperative patients are brought to the dental clinic because we feel that a more efficient prophylactic treatment can be given there. The cost of the work is estimated and a personal report sent out by the hospital to the relatives, guardians or whoever is

responsible for the patient. All necessary dental services are completed for the patients whenever the cost is carried by the guardian or state. The service rendered to the patient is complete, restoring the function of the teeth and replacing lost teeth. This helps to improve the patient's health due to better digestion. The patients are instructed how to brush their teeth and told about the importance of the daily care of the mouth. Dental health is very important in eliminating infections, and this is most important to the patients' physical and mental health.

The hygienists have been very appreciative for the opportunity given them to serve their internships at this hospital. They feel experience received here not only in the practical work, but in their dealings with the various types of mental patients will be of great value to them in the future.

During the year from June 1, 1941 to June 1, 1942, we had a total of 2,776 prophylactic cases, 161 cold quartz treatments, 249 gum treatments, 81 toothache treatments. The hygienist assisted the dentist a total of 95 mornings during the year. A total of 734 estimates were sent during the year.

The work of the dentists covered various treatments. Those numbering the greatest are:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Examinations.....	187	305
Extractions.....	60	466
Fillings.....	117	625
Gum and Toothache Treatments.....	46	37

HOMEOPATHIC PRESCRIPTIONS: During the year there were 4073 new homeopathic prescriptions and 17,242 refills, making a total of 21,315 prescriptions. This is a decrease, the number of prescriptions for the last year being 22,540. Of the 140 different homeopathic remedies, the following 70 were most frequently used:

	<i>Times</i>		<i>Times</i>
1. Bryonia.....	319	11. Aloe.....	70
2. Gelsemium.....	232	12. Ferrum Phos.....	67
3. Belladonna .....	226	13. Hepar Sulphuris.....	61
4. Allium Cepa.....	218	14. Rhus Tox.....	57
5. Nux Vomica.....	167	15. Aconitum.....	50
6. Causticum.....	154	16. Arnica.....	48
7. Arsenicum Album .....	89	17. Chininum Ars.....	46
8. Mercurius Bin. ....	88	18. Pulsatilla.....	41
9. Colocynthis.....	75	19. Mercurius Vivus.....	40
10. Apis Mellifica.....	73	20. Sulphur.....	40



	<i>Times</i>		<i>Times</i>
21. Antimonium Tart.....	36	46. Arsenicum.....	12
22. Natrum Mur.....	36	47. Baryta Carb.....	12
23. Crataegus.....	34	48. Iodum.....	12
24. Eupatorium Perfol.....	33	49. Cimicifuga.....	12
25. Viburnum.....	30	50. Sabadilla.....	12
26. Alfalfa.....	26	51. Sticta Pulm.....	12
27. Sanguinaria.....	25	52. Stramonium.....	12
28. Digitalis.....	24	53. Argent. Nitr.....	11
29. Hyoscyamus.....	24	54. Camphora.....	11
30. Guaiacum.....	23	55. Cantharis.....	11
31. China.....	22	56. Drosera.....	10
32. Phosphorus.....	22	57. Dulcamara.....	10
33. Rumex Crispus.....	22	58. Glonoine.....	10
34. Hydrastis.....	21	59. Calcareia Carb.....	8
35. Capsicum.....	19	60. Hypericum.....	8
36. Aurum Met.....	17	61. Ignatia.....	8
37. Lycopodium.....	17	62. Lachesis.....	8
38. Spigelia.....	16	63. Mercurius Dulc.....	8
39. Ipecacuanha.....	15	64. Spongia.....	8
40. Silicea.....	15	65. Mercurius Iod. Flav.....	7
41. Anacardium.....	14	66. Nitric Acid.....	7
42. Hamamelis.....	14	67. Stannum Iod.....	7
43. Phytolacca.....	14	68. Ammonium Carb.....	6
44. Kali. Bich.....	13	69. Baptisia.....	6
45. Phosphoric Acid.....	13	70. Nux Mochata.....	6

SPECIAL THERAPY: Patients on men's prolonged service have suffered from a *dermatitis* which resembles scabies. The disease was apparently not contagious since only 36 patients were treated during the course of the year. The disease was very refractory to treatment and the application of sulphur preparations aggravated the condition. In practically all cases good results were obtained from the use of bland ointment and lotions, usually containing small amounts of phenol and menthol as an anti-puritic. In a very few cases trauma and secondary infection resulted in causing pustules and even abscesses. These were treated by the usual surgical measures and 10% ammoniated mercury ointment by inoculation three times each day. There are a few sporadic cases at the present time. We have noted that the disease is more prevalent when tight winter garments are worn and some of the patients insist that when they launder their individual underthings, the dermatitis does not occur. It is possible that the primary cause is chemical, the result of strong soaps and bleaches. Another prevalent dermatological condition was epidermophytosis. This was controlled by the use of potassium permanganate baths and in some



cases by the application of a solution of 50% phenol and 50% camphor. Results with the right therapy have been gratifying.

**DIABETES:** At present we have 24 cases of diabetes made up of 23 patients, namely 16 women and 7 men and one employe. Of the men, three are receiving insulin and four are controlled by dietary methods. The majority of the women patients are receiving insulin. The one employe is being treated by dietary methods.

**TUBERCULOSIS:** At the close of the fiscal year we had a total of 95 tubercular patients. Of this number a total of 30, namely 7 men and 23 women are active. In addition, 43 were recorded as arrested or quiet cases, 22 men and 21 women. We have 23 patients in the preventorium group, 5 men and 18 women. All these patients receive hypernutritive diets, mineral vitamins, an abundance of fresh air and sunshine and the indicated homeopathic remedy.

Three patients, two men and one woman received 21 treatments of pneumothorax. One man received only two air injections, then treatment was discontinued because adhesions prevented satisfactory collapse. The other man is still under treatment and has satisfactory collapse. The patient from the women's service benefited inasmuch as her sputum became negative, but she too was discontinued when further progress was no longer made. Our chest consultant, Dr. R. H. McCutcheon, was consulted in all cases. No cases of active tuberculosis came to our attention in the mental health institute.

**ANTI-LUETIC TREATMENT:** Anti-luetic treatment was carried on in essentially the same manner as in previous years. Shortly after admission and when their physical condition permitted, pyretotherapy was instituted simultaneously with chemotherapy. As a rule the drugs used were tryparsamide, thiobismol, red iodide of mercury and potassium iodide. All patients on admission receive a course of red iodide of mercury usually consisting of eight tablets a day of the second potency, followed by fever treatment simultaneously with a course of thiobismol 2/10 gram doses intramuscularly twice a week. This continues for 10 weeks and is then followed by a course of ten, one gram doses of tryparsamide given at weekly intervals to be followed by another series of thiobismol. Patients who have had prolonged treatment, are given a course of treatment each

year. In a few instances neither bismuth nor arsenicals are tolerated. These conditions existed only in protracted cases and here courses of red iodide of mercury and potassium iodide are used. At the present time five furlough patients are returning to the hospital for weekly treatment. Generally speaking the physical condition of our patients is good. Most of them are employed and very few are bed patients because of physical symptoms attributed to latent syphilis.

PHYSICAL THERAPY: X-ray and physical therapy departments continue to function actively, a summary of this work being as follows:

#### *Summary of Treatments*

Ultra Violet.....	5674
1000 Watt Lamp.....	67
Zoalite.....	26
Diathermy.....	1124
Short Wave.....	1775
High Frequency Surgery.....	26
Low Voltage Currents.....	848
Electrolysis.....	36
Vibrator.....	22
Electroshock Therapy.....	212
Fever Therapy.....	468
Roentgen Therapy.....	578
Total.....	10856

#### *Colonic Irrigation*

Total number of cases.....	106
Total number of treatments.....	1110

#### *Fever Therapy*

No. of patients treated.....	43
Diagnosis:	
General Paresis.....	38
Dementia Praecox.....	3
Gonorrhea.....	1
Syphilis.....	1
Cases recovered.....	1
Cases improved.....	36
Cases unimproved.....	6
Cases lost weight.....	27
Cases gained weight.....	13
Cases weight unchanged.....	3
Men cases treated.....	31
Women cases treated.....	12

In the administration of *fever therapy*, we have increased the intake of fluid during the fever period. Selecting ten fever records at random, we find that the fluid intake varied from 110 to 208 ounces, that seven patients gained in weight, the average being 1.32 pounds, and that three lost weight during the individual fever treatment, the average being 1.41 pounds.

### *Roentgen Diagnostic Report*

Dentals.....	32
Arm.....	3
Ankle.....	13
Face.....	2
Head.....	27
Hand.....	25
Jaw.....	1
G. I. Series.....	5
Thumb.....	2
Chest.....	297
Abdomen.....	14
Colon.....	5
Forearm.....	16
Knee.....	4
Hip.....	12
Spine (Lat.).....	75
Elbow.....	10
Neck.....	1
Fluoroscopic Examinations.....	35
Coccyx.....	1
Foot.....	10
Gall bladder.....	3
Shoulder.....	18
Pelvis.....	5
Leg.....	5
Spine A. P.....	2

**NEW EQUIPMENT:** Two new pieces of equipment were put into use, the electroencephalograph, Dr. Florence M. Frosch giving special time and attention to this, and an electroshock apparatus, Dr. Harry F. Hoffman, Assistant Superintendent, being in charge. Thirty-two patients were given courses of this treatment, they having an average of 11 treatments per patient. The commonest striking result is a gain in weight, 28 patients showing an average gain of 10 pounds and 6 ounces, 4 patients showing a slight loss in weight during the treatment with appreciable gain in weight after its cessation. The diagnostic grouping and the results of treatment are the following:

<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Rec.</i>	<i>Much Imp.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Unimp.</i>
Involucional psychoses.....	3	4	1	1
Manic depressive, depressed.....	6	1	3	4
Dementia praecox.....	1	1	2	0
Psychoneuroses.....	2	0	0	1
Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis...	1	0	1	0
	—	—	—	—
Total.....	13	6	7	6

Of the involucional cases eight were involucional melancholia and one involucional paranoid. The cases of dementia praecox were evenly divided between catatonic and paranoid.

## RESEARCH

**AUTOHEMOTHERAPY AND AUTOTHERAPY:** A total of 18 patients and one employe received autohemic injections. Whole blood was taken from the recipient, potentized to the third decimal, prepared in the usual manner and administered intravenously at body temperature. Each patient was given a series of 20 treatments consisting of one injection at weekly intervals. Conditions treated included cutaneous or deep infections of the staphylococcic type, secondary anemia, chronic sinusitis, furunculosis and focal infection. The results were no better than in other cases where the indicated homeopathic remedy was prescribed together with applicable surgical treatment.

Several cases of hay fever and one of asthma were treated by autotherapy. The patients' nasal or other respiratory discharge was run through a Berkefeld filter, then subsequently diluted to the 20th or 30th potency and re-injected hypodermically. Relief was obtained in the hay fever cases, not in asthma.

In conjunction with the seminars given by Dr. George W. Mackenzie, a series of 10 patients, 4 men and 6 women and 38 employes, 17 men and 21 women were treated by potentized vaccine, or were tested for sensitivity. The method employed corresponded to that described by Dr. Mackenzie in his published articles in the American Journal of Homeopathy. Analysis reveals that some cases were injected with the purpose of establishing what local or general reactions could be elicited in apparently healthy individuals. Some form of local reaction could be observed in the majority of instances. Other cases were given vaccine therapeutically for various conditions. Systemic reactions and therapeutic results varied to such an

extent that no uniform conclusions could be reached as to the merits of this form of therapy.

## LABORATORY

The laboratory personnel has remained unchanged during the last year. We continued to train two students from the Moravian College for Women, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in clinical laboratory technique. In accordance with the requirements of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, we have arranged for affiliation and exchange of students with the Easton Hospital, Easton, Pennsylvania.

The tests and procedures performed at the laboratory during the last fiscal year totalled 20,043.

During the period from June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942, there were 28 postmortem examinations. The brain was removed in all instances. Until recently the brains were placed in formalin and dissected when fixed. The percentage of postmortem examinations was 26% of all deaths.

All surgical material and selected tissues from autopsy material was embedded. Three hundred and eighty-five microscopic sections were prepared and studied. All postmortem findings and the results of microscopic studies were recorded.

There were 727 Wassermann tests, 754 Kahn tests, 469 Eagle tests and 187 Mazzini tests. The number of new admissions who had laboratory findings indicative of syphilis was 46 or 9.3%. That included cases of chronic meningo-encephalitis.

We have continued to use a complement fixation test as well as the Kahn test on all sera and spinal fluids. The results of the Eagle test correspond closely to those of the Kahn test. The Mazzini test consumes relatively little time and is quite sensitive. We included this test mainly as a preparation for possible war emergencies when a quick pre-transfusion test might be needed.

As our hospital is located in close proximity to the Bethlehem Steel Company and a number of other defense and industrial plants and particularly since it was assigned by the Lehigh County Medical Civilian Defense Organization to function as a casualty hospital for our district, we hoped to establish a plasma bank. We campaigned for blood donors, interviewed a number of volunteers and examined them for suitability as donors. In



order to keep a donor list for possible whole blood transfusions, blood typing and serologic tests were done on them.

Since the establishment of a plasma bank had to be postponed on account of lack of funds, blood typing was done on all employes and a large number of patients in order to be better prepared in case of war emergency. The results of the blood typing are kept on file at the laboratory. Cards of identification, indicating the blood type were issued to the employes.

We have done weekly sedimentation rate determinations on all cases receiving fever treatment and an annual check-up of the sedimentation rate on all patients suffering from tuberculosis as well as those suspected of the disease.

**TYPHOID FEVER:** Three patients developed typhoid fever, two being women and one a boy. No fatalities resulted. We still have six typhoid carriers, five being women and one a man. Four of the women are isolated in pavilion U. One woman is so disturbed that it is unsafe to have her in this pavilion, she being cared for in the isolation section of the women's disturbed building. However, plans for her to be moved to new suitable quarters are under way. The plan is to isolate her in the women's disturbed building where the room can more easily be cleaned due to modern flooring and radiator coverage. All our typhoid carriers were treated with sulfaguanidine in the hope of freeing them of the carrier state. Bacteriological studies of the feces showed that in three patients practically all specimens continued to contain *B typhosus*. Two of the carriers seem to excrete typhoid bacilli less frequently as we obtain fewer positive cultures. The results of this treatment are more difficult to evaluate in the remaining two carriers as they had few positive cultures before the treatment with sulfaguanidine. Follow-up cultures were done on the three patients who had typhoid fever more recently. They were found to be negative.

## EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLICITY ACTIVITIES

The Assistant Superintendent, Dr. Harry F. Hoffman, continued teaching activities comprised of five field trips for the elementary psychology groups of Lehigh University and one similar program for the students of Cedar Crest College, 15 hours teaching to the abnormal psychology classes of Lehigh University and Lafayette College and the 7 series of clinical lectures to the medical students of Hahnemann Medical College.

Talks by HENRY I. KLOPP, M. D., *Superintendent*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organization</i>
July 11, 1941	"Mental Hygiene in Relation to the Present Emergency—Community Morale"	Rotary Club, Allentown
October 9, 1941	"Progressive, Aggressive and Constructive Suggestions for the Future Activities of the Penna. Psychiatric Society"	Pennsylvania Psychiatric Society, Philadelphia
May 20, 1942	Discussed paper: "A Musician's Point of View Toward Emotional Expression"	Annual meeting of American Psychiatric Association, Boston, Mass.
May 19, 1942	Discussed paper: "Food Waste as an Administrative Problem"	Annual meeting of American Psychiatric Association, Boston, Mass.

Talks by HARRY F. HOFFMAN, M. D., *Assistant Superintendent*

January 6, 1942	"Mental Mechanism"	Easton Woman's Club
November 16, 1941	"Motivation of Behavior"	Pro Cathedral Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem

Talks by A. LINDENFELD, M. D., *Senior Assistant Physician*

February 18, 1942	"Homeopathy in the Treatment of the Mentally Ill"	Homeopathic Layman's League, Philadelphia
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Talks by ELIZABETH S. ELLS, M. D., *Assistant Physician*

May 20, 1942	Lecture and discussion on Psychiatry	Grey Ladies Allentown
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Talks by MISS LOIS HANNAFORD, *Director of Music*

September 2, 1941	"Music Therapy"	Roundtable discussion, Nat'l Occupational Therapy Convention, Washington, D. C.
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Talks by MISS HELEN M. SMITH, R. N. *Director of Nurses*

April 11, 1942	"Mental Hygiene in the Public Health Field"	District 2, Local League of Nursing Education
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Talks by MISS MARY C. ROLAND, *Psychologist*

October 16, 1941	"Understanding our Children"	Mother's Club, Christ Reformed Church, Bethlehem
October 17, 1941	"How the Schools Can Use a Child Guidance Clinic"	Regional Meeting, Penna. State Education Ass'n., Bethlehem

Talks by MRS. MARJORIE LANDIS, *Directress of Social Service Department*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organization</i>
September 17, 1941	"Function of Child Guidance Clinic in the Community"	Salvation Army Mother's Group, Bethlehem
November 11, 1941	"Child Guidance Clinic"	Junior Welfare League Provisional Group, Bethlehem
January 10, 1942	"The Emotional Development of your Child"	Salem Reformed Church Mother's Group, Catasauqua
February 11, 1942	"Emotional Development of Children and the Parents' and Teachers' Contribution"	Moravian Preparatory School Parent-Teacher Association, Bethle- hem
February 19, 1942	"The Child and the School"	Fountain Hill School Parent-Teacher Asso- ciation, Bethlehem
March 17, 1942	"The Nursery Years"	Century Club, Bethlehem, Pa.

The annual joint meeting of the medical societies of the Lehigh, Northampton and Bucks counties and the Lehigh Valley Homeopathic Medical Society was held on October 14, 1941. The following program was presented:

"PSYCHIATRY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE"

*by*

DR. LAUREN H. SMITH, Physician in Chief and  
Administrator of the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital

*Discussed by*

COLONEL ARTHUR H. PIERCE, M. D., *Secretary*  
Mental Hygiene and Public Health Division,  
Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania

"OBSERVATION OF CIVILIANS DURING AIR RAIDS  
IN LONDON"

*by*

DR. IGNACIO MATTE BLANCO, Department of Neuropsychiatry,  
Duke University, Durham, North Carolina

MEDICAL LIBRARY AND JOURNAL ROOM: The medical library and journal room have undergone a thorough checking of books and medical journals. The medical library has had

two complete checkings and many books were found to be missing. There are many duplicates of medical journals which will be ready to be turned in to The Exchange Company from which we can fill in files of those journals which are incomplete. Many of the missing journals may be produced and proportionately more funds will be available for books, and too, some of the journals could be bound into book form. The last binding of books was up to July 1, 1936. The number of books in the medical library at present is 2002, journals bound 866, total 2868.

## COMMUNITY SERVICE

**LEHIGH VALLEY CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC:** The Lehigh Valley Child Guidance Clinic with three-fifths of the personnel supplied to the clinic from the hospital personnel, for the second time operated throughout the entire year instead of closing for the summer during the director's customary leave of absence. The fiscal year saw the largest total case load (cases for both diagnostic study or consultation only, and children seen over a long period for treatment) in any one of the eight years the clinic has existed. One hundred twenty-nine children were given service; 18 were carried forward from the previous year; 111 in the present fiscal year included 44 girls and 67 boys.

**MENTAL CLINICS:** Clinics have been held at the following places throughout the year:

First Monday.....Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown  
 Second Monday.....St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem  
 Second Tuesday.....Neighborhood House, Palmerton  
 Third Monday.....Allentown General Hospital  
 Fourth Monday.....Easton Hospital

Cases seen were as follows:

### FIRST VISITS

	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Furlough patients.....	58	2	60
Out patients.....	40	74	114
Discharged patients.....	2	0	2
	—	—	—
Total.....	100	76	176

### REVISITS

Furlough patients.....	279	5	284
Out patients.....	66	64	130
Discharged patients.....	2	3	5
	—	—	—
Total.....	347	72	419

## SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

We have had a rather uncertain year with one of the workers, Mrs. Mabel Serfass, resigning very unexpectedly in January, leaving the department with only two workers for some weeks. Miss Maude McMichael, who had formerly been employed in this department, returned, having done some work at Smith College School of Social Work in the interim.

During this past year we have had a student for field work training from the Pennsylvania School of Social Work. This student showed a great deal of promise in the field of psychiatric social work, and we found her to be of considerable assistance. The Allentown State Hospital has been requested by the Pennsylvania School of Social Work to accept two students for field work placement next year. The school is offering two fellowships for field work training at this hospital. During the present world crisis there has been more demand for training psychiatric workers than could be supplied so that this move on the part of both the hospital and the school, indicates an attempt to train workers who are so badly needed.

The workers in the Social Service Department during the past year, have tried to improve the type of service which they are able to offer patients. We have tried to do more work with the families of patients who are in the hospital. This has proved to be successful in a large number of cases. It is sometimes possible for us here to lay the groundwork for the patient's return to his home, his work, and the community.

The social service department has continued to give one lecture to each group of the affiliate student nurses.

The services of the director of the department have, as usual, been loaned for one day a week to the Lehigh Valley Child Guidance Clinic. The number of cases referred have more than doubled since last year. It is encouraging to note that these cases were referred for treatment rather than merely for psychological examination as has so often been the case in the past.

Mrs. Landis, director of the social service department, was made a member of the American Orthopsychiatric Association during the past year. She has also continued to represent the hospital as a member of the Council of Social Agencies in the cities of Allentown and Bethlehem.



From a statistical standpoint, the report of the social service department is as follows:

*Report of Case Load*

Case load carried over from previous year.....	216
New cases added during year.....	896
Cases closed during year.....	697
Cases carried over to next year.....	199

*Analysis of Case Load*

Histories obtained.....	207
Prefurloughs.....	92
Community adjustment of furlough patients.....	167
Predischarge visits.....	172
Miscellaneous services for patients.....	258

SCHOOL OF NURSING

Affiliate Students

The number of affiliate students admitted from the individual schools during the year are as follows:

Allentown General.....	48
Western Pennsylvania.....	39
St. Luke's Bethlehem.....	28
Mt. Sinai.....	27
Brownsville.....	14
Pottstown.....	6

Miss Helen M. Edgar resigned from the position of Director of Nurses of the Allentown State Hospital to assume similar duties at the Philadelphia State Hospital on February 15, 1942. On the same date Miss Helen M. Smith was appointed Director of Nurses of this hospital.

The Instructor of Nurses resigned from her position March 20, 1942. Since that time the Assistant Instructor, Mrs. Esther Kline, has added to the duties of her position, the responsibility of planning the students' theoretical program, teaching psychiatric nursing, and arranging the student recreational events. Miss Alice Fernsler, Psychologist, has assumed the additional responsibility of teaching normal psychology.

The personnel in the nursing department continues to decrease. Graduate, registered nurses are either entering government services, changing positions for improved salary and shorter working hours, or deciding to give full time to their home duties. Attendants have left the service mainly to secure better positions from the standpoint of working conditions and

salary. A complicating factor has been the change of attitude on the part of employees. They are cognizant of the shortage situation and believe they will be kept on the service irregardless of their dependability. In several instances, individuals did not appear for duty and gave no notification that they would be absent. Our night duty service particularly has been unstable. In the handling of these problems we have reviewed each situation carefully and used ethical principle as a basis for a course of action. There is a personnel group which seems to be very stable and who give their services willingly to cover emergency situations. Much credit is due them for their fine spirit of cooperation. Our supervisors in particular merit special recognition for their patience, perseverance, and untiring efforts.

As of May 31st there were the following vacancies: one assistant director, one instructor, ten graduate, registered nurses and two attendants. We have made some temporary replacements of graduate nurses with attendants. Decrease in the number of personnel means that it is increasingly difficult to continue ward activities as under normal conditions. The department is making an analysis of service so that efforts can be concentrated where they are most necessary. It will also be necessary in preparation for the future to carefully analyze present duties of graduate nurses from the standpoint of whether any can safely be taken over by attendants, which until now has been upon a fifty-fifty basis, one-half of the nursing personnel being graduate, registered nurses.

The change in proportion of nurses to attendants has aggravated a housing problem. We have more attendants than rooms in Home No. 2 and ground floor of Home No. 5. Since more rooms were available on the top floor of Home No. 5, we have again put students on the ground floor and as of May 31st there are 14 attendants living on the top floor of the affiliate Home No. 5. Nine student nurses are housed on the third floor of the graduate nurses' home. This gives rise to the problems that accrue to separation of students and combining students and attendants. The present plan is still in a stage of experiment, although it would seem with minor changes it will prove satisfactory. It does seem inevitable, however, that in the future added housing facilities will be essential.

The Director of Nurses attended a meeting for Directors of Nurses at mental, medical and surgical state hospitals held at

Scranton, April 29, 1942. The program centered around the use of oxygen therapy and care of fractures. An afternoon discussion of administrative problems created by the war emergency proved very helpful and strengthening to the spirit of "carrying on".

Two of our staff members have been functioning as chairmen of Mental Hygiene Committees, Mrs. Esther Kline for the Local League of Nursing Education, and Miss Mary Beahm for District No. 2, Pennsylvania State Nurses' Association. The Director of Nurses has taken over Miss Edgar's work as Co-Chairman of the Nurse Planning Committee of the Lehigh County Council of Defense.

**MEN'S WARD SERVICE:** The following tabulation shows the turnover of personnel on the men's ward service during the past sixteen years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
1926-1927.....	209	300%	1934-1935.....	18	26%
1927-1928.....	135	193%	1935-1936.....	13	18%
1928-1929.....	83	118%	1936-1937.....	40	57%
1929-1930.....	85	121%	1937-1938.....	31	44%
1930-1931.....	49	70%	1938-1939.....	33	47%
1931-1932.....	19	27%	1939-1940.....	39	56%
1932-1933.....	16	23%	1940-1941.....	111	148%
1933-1934.....	20	28%	1941-1942.....	170	221%

Of the 170 men attendants who left the service during the past year, 39 were discharged, 29 resigned, 97 left without notice, 5 were drafted. We have one attendant, aged 71, who has been in the service 25 years and there are eight other attendants who have been in the service over ten years.

## HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING DEPARTMENT

Beauty culture aids in keeping the patients' morale. Being "prettied up" helps them to regain confidence and therefore helps to lead them on the road to recovery. The friends and relatives of the patients, in seeing them appear neat and well groomed, feel that they are having the best of care and are being made as happy as possible. We have had many favorable comments from outsiders regarding beauty therapy for the sick.

It is unfortunate that it has been impossible thus far to occupy the room in the convalescent building designed but incompletely equipped for beauty therapy. This should be

brought about as soon as possible because the room we are now occupying is not equipped for beauty therapy.

During this year, the following work was done in this department:

Shampoos.....	2666
Fingerwaves.....	2684
Marcel.....	116
Haircuts.....	1303
Manicures.....	207
Curls.....	2031
Combings.....	204
Facials.....	22

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

**DAIRY:** The accredited and certified standing of our herd as regards tuberculosis and Bang's disease has been maintained. The renewal of our Pennsylvania Bang Disease Free Herd Certificate was issued under date of January 8th, our herd consisting of 132 Holstein cattle. Our practice of running agglutination tests on all animals after calving is being continued in addition to regular animal herd tests for Bang's disease. Mastitis has been kept at a minimum so that the udder condition in the herd is very good. A rather serious outbreak of keratitis occurred during the pasture season in our heifer herd. The disease was promptly brought under control by means of vaccination. No eyes were lost but several probably have impaired vision. The source of infection is unknown.

On August 20th the herd was moved into the new dairy barns at Weaversville. The cows quickly adjusted themselves to their new environment and in spite of changing from a three to a two-time milking schedule, we have maintained production very well. Except for certain features of faulty design of which the institution was aware, but helpless to correct, the new barns and equipment are working out very satisfactorily. The total milk production for the year was 798,590 pounds.

Present housing facilities are such that the size of the herd cannot be increased. We have in prospect a surplus of cows so that more severe culling of the herd may be carried out.

**TRUCK GARDEN:** Vegetable production was materially reduced due to the prolonged drought both spring and fall. However, in general, institutional needs were met during the

growing season with considerable surpluses for canning or storage. The most serious loss due to the drought was the late cabbage grown at Weaversville. It may be noted also, that in irrigated areas, yields and quality were high. An example of this is the tomato crop of 16 tons to the acre resulting from irrigating at several critical times during the season. Without irrigation this crop, so vital the year round to the institutional dietary, would have been almost a failure.

It would be highly desirable to extend the irrigation system to cover greater acreages.

Year by year a better coordination of effort between truck garden and dietary seems to develop. This spirit of cooperation is most helpful in solving the embarrassing problems of surpluses and in making every acre contribute most to the needs of the hospital.

**PIGGERY:** Little expansion is possible in the swine herd due to lack of suitable facilities for fattening hogs. Our breeding herd has been maintained throughout the year in good shape. No outbreaks of infectious diseases have occurred and breeding efficiency is rather good. During the year 29 litters were farrowed totalling 293 pigs. Two hundred and ten hogs were slaughtered and 47,344 pounds of pork were delivered to the kitchen.

**POULTRY:** Our poultry situation remains practically the same from year to year due to limited housing facilities. It is possible to keep laying houses filled more nearly to capacity and thus to increase production by brooding two or more times each year. This is highly desirable except for the fact that our brooding is done at Weaversville where it is impractical to devote the necessary time to caring for chicks during the busy months of summer and fall. During the spring of 1941, 1500 S.C.W. Leghorn chicks were brooded. The cockerels were dressed as broilers and the pullets used for replacements in the laying flock. Poultry production for the year included 6255 dozen eggs and 3532 pounds dressed poultry. Egg production averaged 180 eggs per hen.

**FARM:** Under this heading we group field crop, fruit, potato and beef production. Crop yields were generally reduced due to drought. This was particularly true of hay and pasture. Oats were poor but winter barley yielded an average crop of very good



quality grain. Wheat was much below normal but the corn crop was excellent both as to yield and quality. In regard to corn, we are still experimenting to determine the best hybrids for use on our farms. Very satisfactory crops of peaches and apples were harvested as regards yields and the quality of either was never better. Twenty three acres of potatoes averaged over 400 bushels to the acre. Drought shortened the pasture season at both ends, so that consumption of hay was unusually high. This coupled with the short crop necessitates the purchase of about 60 tons of high priced hay to carry our stock until the new crop can be harvested.

Seventy-five head of light weight steers were purchased in early summer and pastured until they were put in the feed lots in the fall. During the year 77 steers were killed and 19½ tons of beef delivered to the kitchen.

The prospects for productive efficiency on the institutional farm are not bright. This is largely due to the labor situation. We have lost some of our most valuable men to military service and will lose more in the near future. We respect these men for their decision to do their duty as they see it and have not tried to influence their decision. We have lost other men to defense industries and to other farms in the community. These men can hardly be blamed for seeking to better themselves and their families. However, it means that until there is some re-adjustment to bring institutional farm wages in line with those paid by other farmers, our operations must be seriously crippled. Farm operations and the care of livestock as well as the operation and responsibility for expensive equipment must be entrusted to such help as do not qualify for industry or for employment on other well-managed farms. However, every effort will be made to overcome these obstacles and meet institutional needs for food as in the past.

## ADMINISTRATIVE AND DIETARY ACTIVITIES

**INCREASED COSTS:** During the last six months of this fiscal period, prices of commodities, materials and supplies of every description advanced alarmingly. Studies made by the Steward of such goods as are purchased in quantity revealed marked increases over prices paid one year ago. The following figures are upon the "weighted" basis:

<i>Commodity Group</i>	<i>Per Cent Increase</i>
Textiles.....	50%
Soaps and Detergents.....	64%
Canned Goods.....	42%
Cereals and Sugar.....	39%
Evaporated Fruits.....	87%
Dried Vegetables.....	54%
Dairy Products and Eggs.....	34%
Fresh Meats.....	50%
Smoked Meats.....	84%
Average.....	56%

PRIORITIES: The restrictions imposed by the War Production Board upon the use of metals and other materials essential to the war program has stopped the purchase of practically all capital items as well as placement of contracts for building alterations.

This handicapped us materially, especially in those service units now taxed far beyond efficient capacity as evidenced by conditions in the laundry, dietary and stores.

DIETARY: A study of the average raw food cost per person per day along with the average ounces of food consumed per person per day reveals very little change in the totals,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent increase over last year with 1.92 ounces less food consumed. Meat consumption, however, was 10% under the minimum basic ration; milk 16% under; cheese 50% under and syrup 40% under. These deficiencies are compensated for, somewhat, in the high consumption of green or leafy vegetables, 14% above and canned and fresh fruits, 236% above the basic ration. This fortunate condition is due to the productivity of the hospital vegetable gardens and orchards, plus an advantageous local competitive market permitting the purchase of fresh fruits and vegetables the year round at prices in keeping with the food budget allocation. Whether this market will continue to serve us during the ensuing year at prices in keeping with funds allocated is problemmatical in view of the tendency to raise price ceilings and limitations placed upon transportation due to shortages of gas and tires.

The average waste per person per day for the year was 1.59 ounces, a decrease of .06 ounces per person per day over that of last year.

The commodities summarized according to the five accounting groups present the following totals for the year:

	<i>Purchased</i>	<i>Produced</i>	<i>Total</i>
General Provisions.....	\$ 30,412.99	\$ 333.87	\$ 30,746.86
Vegetables.....	7,556.34	25,744.56	33,300.90
Fruits.....	12,998.60	7,462.50	20,461.10
Dairy Products.....	29,806.28	26,211.52	56,017.80
Meats, Fish and Fowl.....	29,549.68	20,486.64	50,036.32
Total.....	\$110,323.89	\$80,239.09	\$190,562.98

The average raw food cost per person per day is as follows:

	<i>Purchased</i>	<i>Produced</i>	<i>Total</i>
1941-1942.....	\$ .1125	\$ .1046	\$ .2171
1940-1941.....	.1192	.0954	.2146
1939-1940.....	.1170	.0868	.2038
1938-1939.....	.1082	.0819	.1901
1937-1938.....	.1266	.0814	.2080
1936-1937.....	.1246	.0859	.2105
1935-1936.....	.1215	.0762	.1977
1934-1935.....	.1074	.0705	.1779
Eight-year average.....	\$ .1171	\$ .0853	\$ .2024

**CAFETERIAS:** The four new cafeterias for patients and the two for nurses, attendants and employes provided by the General State Authority, have been functioning for more than a year. Both the patients and the personnel partaking of this service have become adjusted to the cafeteria set-up and like it. Those patients assigned to eat at cafeterias are quite happy about it and most of them consider it a privilege and an honor to be in the selected group.

**SPECIAL DIET KITCHEN:** Therapeutic diets average 74 per meal for patients and 19 for personnel making a total of 93 diets per meal. A student in Home Economics, majoring in Institutional Administration at the Pennsylvania State College, made application and was assigned to the diet kitchen for the summer period June 16, 1941 to July 28, 1941.

**CANNERY:** The dry weather throughout the growing season caused a reduction of some 9000 No. 10 cans compared with the previous season cannery production. The total for the 1941 season was 15,231 No. 10 cans distributed as follows:

1302 Wax Beans  
 2877 Green String Beans  
 791 Beets  
 2294 Peaches  
 7967 Tomatoes

LAUNDRY: The volume of soiled work passing through the laundry is still on the increase. The figures for the past seven years are as follows:

1941-1942.....	2,936,892 pounds
1940-1941.....	2,555,523 pounds
1939-1940.....	2,455,196 pounds
1938-1939.....	2,350,734 pounds
1937-1938.....	2,195,359 pounds
1936-1937.....	1,951,743 pounds
1935-1936.....	1,812,556 pounds

The laundry load for this fiscal year has increased almost 400,000 pounds, reaching the astounding total of 2,936,892 pounds. This is far in excess of the laundry facilities making it impossible for the laundry washroom to attain the A-1 rating on soil removal. Three major factors enter into the problems of soil removal, first, water hardness; second, overloading of washwheels and formulas; third, lack of personnel.

COAL: A total of 13,182.40 tons #3 Buckwheat (Barley) coal was delivered during this fiscal period by C. W. Knouse, Colonial Park, Pennsylvania, at \$3.10 per ton. This represents a net increase of 20 cents per net ton over that paid the previous period and 50 cents per ton increase over that paid two years ago.

## PER CAPITA COST

Our per capita purchased maintenance expenses for the year was \$6.31 and the total weekly expenses including our production and extraordinary expenses for equipment amounted to \$7.65.

## WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

SEWING PROJECT: During the fiscal year the W.P.A. Sewing Project furnished us with 19,350 items made from materials furnished by the institution. These materials cost the institution \$6928.83. There is much talk in Congress advocating the

lessening of appropriations for such W.P.A. projects. We shall indeed be hard pressed if this project is shut down.

SALE OF WASTE MATERIALS: During this period, waste materials were disposed of competitively as has been the procedure these many years, as follows:

Waste Animal By-Products.....	\$1351.85
Waste Materials, Rags, etc.....	538.68
Scrap Metal (54,675 lbs.).....	546.11
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$2436.64

GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY

All the buildings erected by the General State Authority are now occupied and operating to the fullest extent possible with the equipment on hand. Neither the girls' building nor the convalescent building are rendering the therapeutic services for which they were designed, in that no physiotherapy or personal hygiene equipment whatsoever has been provided. Although bids were opened by the General State Authority several months ago for all the physiotherapy equipment, the awards were held up pending board action. The most recent advice from the General State Authority is that the board refused to authorize the purchase of this equipment. This is a very unfortunate decision. For the sake of a couple of thousand dollars' worth of treatment equipment, essential for rehabilitating patients, expediting their recovery and return home, the General State Authority is apparently considering only the aspects of custodial care and not the broader application of modern methods of treatment which tend toward more rapid recovery thereby making beds available for the care and treatment of a greater number of patients and obviating overcrowded conditions. The total expended by the General State Authority to date for movable equipment amounts to \$46,986.01.

Items still on requisition for which no purchase orders have been issued nor will be issued at any time in the future by the General State Authority as per recent notification by them, include the following:

<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Value</i>
Short Wave Treatment.....	\$1400.00
Ultra-violet and Infra-Red Generators.....	632.25
Underwater Therapy.....	300.00
Barber, Hairdressing and Manicuring Shop .....	838.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$3170.25



## FUTURE BUILDING PROGRAM

With the completion of the General State Authority building operations, there may be the impression that there is no additional building program. This is not the case. As a matter of record, under new construction at the main institution are the following items:

- Building for men attendants.
- Building for men tuberculous patients.
- Hospital unit for patients and employees.
- Cold storage unit combined with a stores unit building.
- Extension of present kitchen to increase capacity.
- Convert present dairy barn buildings into a poultry plant.
- Propagating green house and storage root cellar.
- Building for storage of water softening salt.
- Water Reservoir 100 x 200 x 12 to increase capacity.
- Cover for present reservoir to eliminate accumulation of debris.
- Increase capacity of sewage disposal plant.
- Laboratory and clinic building with examination, treatment and lecture rooms.

Alteration to men's and women's infirmary buildings is also an important matter in the proper care and treatment of prolonged patients admitted to the service as well as the infirmary wards, and also two-story day halls and porches for men and women patients, an item for which *we have plans and specifications* and have asked for at different times, covering the men's and women's prolonged units.

There is another factor which has been *one of the Superintendent's great disappointments*, namely there are plans and specifications for a Superintendent's residence, two officers residences, namely Assistant Superintendent and Steward and likewise four houses for staff medical officers. Bids were obtained in 1932 but were withdrawn by the then Governor due to the fact that the legislature failed to provide \$10,000,000 to cover bill for emergency relief.

In addition, it is important to keep in mind that our *generating units* have reached their capacity. Either there should be provided a 400 KW generating unit or, preferably, the hospital

from the standpoint of efficiency should be changed over from direct current to alternating current.

**FARM COLONY, WEAVERSVILLE:** One item which is outstanding is the purchase of the Riegel farm of 154 acres for a farm colony annex; likewise, the purchase of the Billheimer Farm of 34 acres. Both of these tracts join the present farms and are essential to its operation and future building development.

It is also important to extend the water system 4,000 feet with four inch pipe from farm colony #2 to #3. This can be a hazard in drought, fire, or pump breakdown. The farm colonies should be connected with the Bethlehem water system which passes the tract within easy access of the Dechheim Farm tract.

The dairy unit was never completed. It needs a maternity and calf barn wing.

The future of the Allentown State Hospital from the standpoint of overcrowding can be taken care of by the development of the farm colony unit, particularly after the purchase of the Riegel farm. A program has been set up which appears in the 24th annual report for 1935-1936 upon a biennial legislative basis. In the said report it was estimated that an increase of 50 patients annually was anticipated and that this institution should in ten years be not less than 2400 beds, in twenty years, 3000 beds. The plan provides for buildings to accommodate 500 patients in ten years, 1000 in 20 years and eventually 2000 beds. The study includes heating and power plant, service buildings, housing of medical officers, nurses, attendants and employes. There are, of course, a number of items which confront a Superintendent each biennium which can be included under capital items and that of repairs and general upkeep.

**PRESENT DAY SALARY NEEDS:** Due to increased living costs on account of war conditions, the Board of Trustees put themselves on record by resolution to the Department of Welfare to the effect that the maximum salary of all positions be increased by \$10.00 for the duration, said increases to be at the discretion of the Superintendent of each institution. Present schedules are to again become effective six months after termination of the war. Such temporary increases may enable institutions to retain employes in key positions.

SUPERINTENDENT'S RETIREMENT: In closing my last annual report in anticipation of my retirement, I cannot resist making a few brief statements. It is my sincere hope that the incoming Superintendent, Dr. Hoffman, will receive the loyal support and progressive interest which I have had during my service as Superintendent of the Allentown State Hospital since March 25, 1912, fully 30 years.

The hospital has had the good fortune of having a good reputation which is evidenced by letters that I have received from those who expressed their sentiments regarding my retiring. In order to maintain this reputation it is of the greatest importance to uphold the *standards and policies* as set up from time to time by the committee upon this subject of the American Psychiatric Association. These standards and policies have been uniformly followed by the Superintendent of this hospital. It is necessary at all times to keep our minds open to new ideas, particularly the administrator of an institution. This is the secret of success, happiness and prosperity, by adding to this that which has been my uniform slogan, "Unless you get happiness out of your work, you will never know what real happiness is." It has been my good fortune to have gotten happiness out of my work and above all, I have enjoyed functioning as Superintendent of the Allentown State Hospital. Quoting from a brief statement by the First Lady of the East, namely Madame Chiang Kai-shek, "I have three precious things which I hold fast and prize. The first is gentleness, the second is frugality, and the third is humility, which keeps me from putting myself before others. Be gentle, and you can be bold; be frugal, and you can be liberal; avoid putting yourself before others, and you can become a leader among men."

These are my sincere sentiments, and my best wishes and appreciation are extended to all those who have served faithfully in their respective capacities and have been a factor in maintaining the standards and policies of the Allentown State Hospital.

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Throughout the year the hospital has been the recipient of donations of books, magazines, pianos, radios, clothing and other supplies that add to the comfort and enjoyment of our patients. Many gifts were received for distribution to the friendless

patients and to the children at Christmas time. These articles have been greatly appreciated by the patients and we are indeed grateful for the interest taken in their welfare.

The Superintendent wishes to take this opportunity to express his appreciation for the whole-hearted cooperation and competent service of the medical staff, heads of departments and their co-workers, who have made possible the presentation of the activities of the institution as contained in this report.

We are equally grateful to the Department of Welfare, the Bureau of Mental Health and the members of the Board of Trustees for their excellent support and interest which was so evident throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY I. KLOPP, M. D., F.A.C.P., D.Sc.  
*Superintendent and Physician-in-Chief*





RC Klopp, Henry I.

445 Allentown State

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